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Nov. & Dec. 1864

U.S. Sanitary Commission  
Report of the Northwestern Sanitary  
Commission

Chicago, 1865

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# REPORT

OF THE

## NORTHWESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,

BRANCH OF THE

# U. S. Sanitary Commission,

FOR THE MONTHS OF

## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1864.

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HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, CHICAGO.

Rooms—No. 66 Madison Street.

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[ 33 ]

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REV. S. DAY, Commissioner for obtaining sanitary supplies in Michigan.

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REV. E. S. NORRIS, General Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission for Iowa.

# REPORT

FOR

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1864.



The number of packages received during the last two months is 3,362. The number shipped is 8,202, 4840 of which were purchased supplies. The Commission has received \$12,161.15 in money during the last two months, and has expended \$18,722.83, \$1,393.20 of which has been devoted to the purchase of supplies and their transportation. The items of the receipts and shipments will be found at the close of this report.

## OUR PRESENT NEEDS.

The weather forbids shipments of vegetables at present, but it will be resumed early in the spring. Our greatest need, at the present time, is flannel shirts and drawers, and woolen socks. We cannot have too great a supply. The call for them is most agonizing, and from all directions. We greatly desire that all the Aid Societies shall turn their attention to this work, with as much energy and enthusiasm as possible.

We call attention to a few valuable facts in regard to the manner of putting up certain vegetables, which may be brought into practical use before our next Report is issued. Horseradish should be put in glass jars and be *hermetically sealed*. Sent in kegs, as it often is, it becomes nearly worthless. No onions should be sent in the spring in their natural state. By the time they reach the warmer climate, where they are to be used, they sprout and become soft. They should be peeled, and if large, cut once or twice, and packed close in good tight kegs or barrels, with salt and spices, and the vessel filled with good vinegar and headed up, when they are sure to get to the boys in good order. *Pickled cabbage* is equal to kraut, as an anti-scorbutic, and is better relished by American soldiers. It should be packed in tight kegs.

We urge Aid Societies to make arrangements to ship their vegetables just as early in the spring as the weather will permit. The great call of the army is for vegetables and clothing.

Numerous articles will have to be purchased with cash, and it is confidently expected that the Northwest will do her full share in this great work. We would not have the Government take this blessed work from our hands, if it could. We want this channel of intercourse kept open between the people and the brave defenders of our constitution and government. We want it as a means of keeping up our interest in them, and as a means of testifying that interest to them. *They* want it and should have it, to strengthen them for the conflict, danger, privation, suffering and death, with which they are so valiantly struggling. Give us more rather than less to do, for these our heroic, self-sacrificing brothers and sons, who are battling so nobly for us and our liberties.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF REV. E. L. NORRIS, GEN'L  
AGT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION FOR  
THE STATE OF IOWA.

About the first of December, and during the concentration of General Thomas' army at Nashville, Rev. Mr. Norris, our indefatigable agent for Iowa, paid a visit to Nashville and Louisville. We give below a portion of his report made on his return. He was particularly impressed with the beneficence of the Hospital Directory of the Sanitary Commission, located at Louisville, which he describes as follows:

THE HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The work performed at the office of the Hospital Directory was a matter of great interest to me, and I lingered in it with a sad and melancholy pleasure. Persons were almost constantly coming and going; and I could but notice the changes of feeling that would involuntarily manifest themselves on the part of the anxious inquirers. Here was a father who had come from northern Indiana, hoping to find his only boy in hospital in Louisville, and take him home, where he could have a mother's care. But he is not here. For a moment his sturdy frame shakes as with convulsions, and the big tears chase each other rapidly down his furrowed cheeks, as the agent communicates this sad intelligence. The conflict is brief, for in another moment the Directory is consulted, and it is announced that his boy is in hospital in Nashville, slightly wounded and doing well. The tears still fall, but they tell of joy rather than grief, and as he passes towards the door I hear him, with trembling voice, utter the ejaculation, "Thank God!" Next comes a lady, with pale sad countenance, to inquire for her husband. She knew that he had been wounded, perhaps fatally, at the battle of Franklin, and she had hastened, hoping at least, to reach him before he died. Oh! the silent, tearless despair that pictured itself upon the face of that frail, grief-stricken, widowed one, as

the terrible truth pierced her soul. She was too late. He was dead and in his grave. The struggle was brief but severe. A few minutes, and she had gained the victory. Rising to leave the office, with a heroism worthy the heroic ages, she said, "I consented that he should go to serve his country—I would do the same again."

Tens of thousands of inquiries, by letter and personal application, are made by friends for their loved ones in the army; to most of which satisfactory answers are given. There are over 550,000 names on the books of the office. Separate books are kept for each State and each regiment; and every removal from one hospital to another, or change in the condition of each patient in all the hospitals in the country, is immediately communicated and entered upon the books. The labor involved is immense; but no person who spends an hour in the office will question its benevolence or propriety.

The Pension and Back Pay Office is another interesting feature of the Commission at Louisville; and its business is conducted with energy and fidelity. An immense amount of back pay is collected, and a vast number of pensions are obtained for those whose friends have fallen in the service; and its whole work is gratuitous.

#### SPECIAL PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

While at Louisville, I had a striking illustration of the superior facilities afforded by our commanding Generals to the Sanitary Commission, for carrying on its benevolent operations. An order had just been issued by General Thomas, prohibiting all civilians from going below Louisville. The prospect for my getting to the front was rather dubious; but instructions immediately followed, directing the commanding officer at Louisville, to pass and supply transportation to all agents of the United States Sanitary Commission, for whom Dr. Newberry might make application. Thus, while I saw others excluded, I, as an agent of the Sanitary Commission, was welcome.

#### SURGEON WOODWORTH'S OPINION.

Dr. Woodworth, of the U. S. Army, in charge of the hospital train from Louisville, kindly invited me to a seat in the train, the cars of which are unoccupied on the way to the front. This was a great favor, as the other train was crowded with soldiers, also hastening to the front. The Surgeon has been engaged in similar service during most of the past summer and fall, and I am sure that a man better suited to that severe and trying service, could hardly have been selected. I took occasion to inquire of him if the Sanitary Commission rendered him any aid in his work. His reply was very emphatic. Said he, "during the last season I have brought back from the front over 21,000 patients, mostly

wounded, and could not have made them at all comfortable but for the help rendered me by the Commission. Their agents seem to be always present, and present with what is most needed. The Surgeon was equally explicit in expressing his disapprobation of all State and local organizations, only as they were auxiliary to the one great National organization.

A little circumstance occurred on the way down, showing what the boys who come in contact with the Commission think of it. The men running the hospital train, all board on the train. After their supper was over, the Steward learned that I was on board, and came the whole length of the train to the rear car, to invite me to go and get my supper. "We are too much indebted to the Sanitary Commission," said he, "not to take good care of its agents whenever we can get a chance."

DISBURSEMENTS OF VEGETABLES TO GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

When I reached Nashville, but little was doing in the way of distribution of supplies, except to the hospitals. The lines of communication to all points below had been severed. The field agents and the army had concentrated, and were preparing for the great conflict in front of Nashville. Just before my arrival, General Thomas had requested the agent of the Commission at Nashville, Judge Root, if in his power, to supply his army in the field with a given number of rations of vegetables, as they had had comparatively few for a long time. In response to this request the Commission issued from December 2nd to December 6th inclusive, to 63,800 of General Thomas' men, as follows:

	<i>Bushels</i> <i>Potatoes.</i>	<i>Bushels</i> <i>Onions.</i>	<i>Gallons</i> <i>Kwontand</i> <i>Pickles.</i>
To the 4th Army Corps .....	777	757	2861
" 16th " " .....	329	329	1542
" 17th " " .....	120	120	462
" 20th " " .....	30	30	126
" 23d " " .....	421	413	1366
Provisional Division .....	84	63	243
Cavalry .....	151	155	524
Artillery .....	59	55	228
Miscellaneous .....	36	35	143
Colored Brigade .....	38	37	168
Total .....	2045	1994	7663

Thirteen car loads more were sent to out-points for like distribution, besides what was sent to the hospitals. All this was only the work of five days. The number of men in each Division was furnished the



Commission, and the vegetables received for by the Division Commanders. The distribution was in the ratio of three barrels of vegetables to every hundred men, and a barrel of kraut to every regiment.

#### HOW LITTLE THE BOYS KNEW ABOUT IT.

In passing along the lines for some four or five miles just after this vast distribution, I took frequent occasion to inquire of the boys if they had received anything recently from the Sanitary Commission. I suppose I made this inquiry in more than a dozen different places. The universal reply was, "we have not." I inquired of them if they had not been having rations of vegetables during the past week. "Yes," they invariably replied, "but they were furnished by the *Commissary*." When I explained to them how the Commissary came by them, and that nearly the whole army had been supplied, they were quite surprised. Two thousand barrels of vegetables had then been distributed in five days, and though the boys were enjoying the luxury hugely, not one in a thousand of them, probably ever dreamed that they were indebted for them to the Sanitary Commission.

Numerous incidents were given me illustrating the fact that the boys, either in the field or hospital, know but very little of their indebtedness to the Commission. I give but a single instance, related by Mr. Tone, one of the laborious field agents of the Commission. Mr. Tone said that he visited a hospital, (I think at Murfreesboro), a few days after having sent there a load of supplies, consisting of condensed milk, potatoes, onions and kraut. He inquired of the boys how they were pleased with the Sanitary supplies that he had sent them. They unitedly denied having received any. He told them that on such a day he had sent them a four mule wagon load. They still declared that they had not received any, and that if any had come there, the steward and nurses had used them. Mr. Tone questioned them in regard to their diet; inquired if they had used any milk lately; "yes, they had it in their coffee every day." If they had onions or kraut; "yes, they had both, and they were *tip-top*." These were the four articles that Mr. Tone had sent them, but it had never entered their thoughts that they came from the Sanitary Commission.

In the month of November, Mr. Tone and Mr. Brundage had distributed at Stevenson, Pulaski, Johnsonville and Duck River, 19,681 gallons of kraut, 3,529 bushels of onions, and large quantities of potatoes, pickles, etc.

#### BATTLE FIELD SUPPLIES AT NASHVILLE.

Large quantities of battle field supplies had been accumulating at Nashville, in anticipation of heavy demands in that vicinity. The field

agents were on hand anxiously awaiting the movement of Gen. Thomas, which was to open the bloody drama in front of Nashville, when with their corps of assistants, they would for the hundredth time renew their work of mercy, amid the terrible scenes of slaughter and blood, and I have no doubt that relief was carried to many hundreds on that battle field. When I left, three days before the battle, clothing, such as would be required by the wounded, had been distributed largely among the surgeons in charge of the division field hospitals, so that there might be no delay when the emergency should occur.

#### WASTE AND MISAPPLICATION OF SUPPLIES.

I took particular pains to inquire if any considerable amount of vegetables had become spoiled before distribution, and learned that a few that were shipped late last summer, were unfit for use when they reached the field; the quantity was very trifling, and as to waste, or misapplication of supplies, I am satisfied that there is as little as can be under the circumstances. The general charge that the officers, surgeons and nurses get the sanitary stores, is a gross wrong done to these noble, self-sacrificing men. There are bad men in the army, and among surgeons, it is admitted, and there will be cases of misapplication of supplies, but these are the exceptions, and not the rule. The men and officers in the army will compare favorably, as to honor or feelings of humanity, with those that have remained at home.

Dr. Reed, the able Medical Inspector of the Commission at Nashville, told me of an Ohio surgeon who came to him not long since, literally rotten with scurvy, his skin as spotted as an adler, with great loathsome sores all over him. "Why," said Dr. Reed to him, "we have sent you hospital vegetables; how came you in this condition?" "True," said the surgeon, "but they were for the boys;" and so conscientious had he been that he had not tasted them, though needing them more than any man under his care. You may call this excessive conscientiousness, if you please; but I venture you will find such cases as frequently as you will those of improper use of sanitary supplies on the part of surgeons.

#### BELIEF TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED ON THEIR WAY NORTH.

The prospect for immediate battles had rendered it necessary to make large preparations for the wounded. All the old patients, therefore, that could bear to be removed from the Hospital at Nashville, were sent North. Surgeon Carpenter, in charge of such service, told me that during the previous week the number thus sent averaged from five to six hundred a day, and he remarked that it would have been hardly pos-

sible for him to have made them comfortable if he had not been permitted to draw on the Sanitary Commission for supplies.

During the Atlanta campaign, commencing with the 6th of May last, Mr. Brundage, who was employed in that work as field agent, informed me that there were over 70,000 sick and wounded passed through the hospitals on their way to the North, and that there was not a day that they were not supplied with sanitary stores by the Commission, while lists of deaths and sick and wounded, were made out and published by the agents, who fared all the time, precisely as did the soldiers.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. THOMAS THINK OF THE SAN. COM.

Gen'l Thomas' estimate of the Sanitary Commission was manifested by a very brief remark made by him a few days since, when passing its office. Noticing its sign, as he was passing by, he remarked to the gentleman with him, "I have no language to express the obligation of the army and country to that noble institution." Gen'l Sherman's estimate of it is seen in the request that one of its well-tried agents, who had formerly been attached to his old corps, (the 15th), might be sent round to meet him with supplies, for the sick and wounded, when on his grand campaign Savannah-ward, he should reach the coast. This request was of course granted, and with the mail for Sherman's army, went the sanitary agents and supplies.

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REFUTATION OF A FALSE STATEMENT CONCERNING THE  
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE WESTERN DEPART-  
MENT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

A statement has been circulated in the North-West, purporting to be based upon the financial report of the Secretary of the Western Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, to the effect that it has cost the Commission some \$200,000 to get about \$93,000 of supplies to the army, so entirely void of foundation, that this branch of the Commission deems it appropriate to depart from its usual course of leaving such charges to time, and the manifest results of the work of the Commission, for their refutation, and to notice it authoritatively. The report of the Secretary of the Western Department, for the period of time between the first day of September, A. D. 1861, and the first day of July, A. D. 1864, nearly three years, contains a summary of all the expenses and disbursements of his department for that period, including a disbursement of \$93,000, for *supplies purchased by him*; and his report also contains, immediately following such general summary, and a part of it on the same page with such general summary, a detailed account of all the supplies distributed by him during that time, amounting in value to

\$2,790,811.01. This summary has been extracted from the report, no mention being made of there being any more of the report than the part thus extracted, and then, as before stated, based upon these figures, which, so far as given, are his own, the deduction is made that it has cost all the money expended in his department to distribute \$93,000 worth of supplies to the army.

Any person, having the report itself before him, will see at once how incorrect such deduction is. But as the summary, without the balance of the report, may, indeed in some cases has, misled, this branch of the Commission will, as succinctly as it can, explain it somewhat in detail, finding in it a triumphant vindication of the Commission's work.

With great care the Secretary has divided it into different accounts, that the reader might see at a glance what each branch of the work of the Commission has cost for the period of time covered by the report, to wit: from September 1, 1861, to July 1, 1864. It is necessary to be borne in mind all the time, that the mere distribution of supplies, is not the whole work of the Commission, but that its power for good has been exerted in manifold directions.

#### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

This department covers all the expenditures for the purchase, transportation and disbursement of supplies, the sum total of expenditures for these items being, according to the summary.....\$190,924.42  
deducting therefrom amount paid for supplies purchased... 93,592.56

and there remains ..... \$97,331.86  
as the expense account of the Supply Department, that being the amount paid for the transportation and distribution of stores valued at \$2,790,811.01. The calculation is easy to be made; the cost of transportation and distribution has been a fraction over three per cent. of the value. The fact thus appears, that all the contributions made by the Western States to the Sanitary Commission to July 1, 1864, have been distributed at a cost of but a fraction over three per cent. on their value.

#### RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

One purpose of this department has been to lessen the hardships to which sick volunteers, men detached from their regiments, and soldiers without means, are from time to time temporarily subjected. And this is mainly the branch of this department referred to in the Western Secretary's report. Its whole purpose and end is vastly more important and extended. Of Soldiers' Homes for this purpose, scattered over the whole field of war, the Commission supports, or helps support, some twenty-five or more, generally managing the Home, and supplementing the Government in furnishing it supplies. Eight or more of these Homes are

within the department of the Western Secretary, and up to the first of September, 1863, there had been admitted into six of the principal ones of the West, 167,090 soldiers. The Home at Cincinnati had furnished food, rest and other needed assistance to 42,673; that at Cleveland to 11,704; that at Cairo to 51,170; that at Louisville to 50,325; that at Nashville, during five months, to 2,542; and the Lodge at Memphis, during two months, to 3,067 soldiers, not otherwise provided for. This work has steadily increased since that date. We have no later detailed reports, except from the Lodge at Cairo, with which this Commission has a more intimate connection. At this Lodge, for the last three months of the year 1863, 15,507 soldiers were lodged, and 57,582 meals given; and for the first eleven months of the present year, 89,717 men have been admitted, 60,374 nights' rest have been furnished, 191,717 meals given. These Homes and Lodges are managed with all the system and regularity of a well-ordered business house, and many times stand between the soldier and absolute want.

In the same department the Secretary has included the expense of hospital cars and boats, furnished by the Commission for the transportation of sick and wounded men. The whole expense placed to the debit of this department for two years and ten months, is \$52,447.13. It will be seen from this statement that over 156,000 men have been admitted at Cairo alone, and furnished on an average more than two meals each, and that nearly 76,000 have been lodged at that Home within the fourteen months. It is probably safe to estimate that, including the number transported in hospital cars and boats, during the time covered by the Secretary's report, nearly 600,000 men have been aided by this department in the West. On this estimate, the cost, including construction and furnishing of the Homes, the employment of hospital steamboats, and every other expense, has been to the commission less than nine cents a man. Any father, mother, brother or sister, to whose wounded or sick son or brother a comfortable night's rest, and one or more meals has been furnished at one of these Homes, will probably think the cost not extreme; certainly not if to this has been added his transportation on a bed, in a hospital prepared expressly for the purpose, and every possible attention to his comfort, from the field of battle, or the hastily improvised field hospital, to the quiet arrangement and systematic management of the General Hospital.

#### THE HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The special bureau of hospital records was established during the autumn of 1862, and is designed to furnish recent and accurate information concerning every patient in the military hospitals. It is a complete directory or bureau of information, daily revised, and wholly in the interest of military patients and their friends.

The following is an abstract of the latest detailed report of this work, which this branch of the Commission has on hand:

“The number of names recorded in the books of the Hospital Directory from June 9th to October 1st, 1863, have been as follows:

At the Washington office.....	64,535
At the New York office .....	18,771
At the Philadelphia office.....	12,213
At the Louisville office, from May 9th.....	96,433”

As early then as October, 1863—a year ago—the Western Secretary at Louisville was able to answer all questions as to the whereabouts, condition and welfare of 96,433 sick and wounded soldiers; to tell in what hospital each one was, and to at once ascertain and report in answer to any written, telegraphic or oral application for information, the precise information required. This work has gone steadily on. More than one million and thirty thousand (1,030,000) names are now registered at Washington and Louisville. The whole cost to the Commission, of this service in the Western Department, to collect these names, arrange them in proper form so that they can be readily referred to, make the daily necessary changes, reply to applications for information, and for all the vast amount of care and labor bestowed upon this Directory, has been \$15,675.53.

The Superintendent of the Directory at Louisville writes:

“Hardly a day passes when the expense of a useless journey is not saved to some inquirer, who learns from our records that the one sought for is not where he is expected to be found, but is either dead, returned to duty, or transferred to some other hospital nearer home, as it often happens, and near which the inquirer has passed on his journey thither. Not unfrequently the amount saved to the friends of the soldier has exceeded a hundred dollars a day, by means of the information and aid given at this office.”

And Mr. Bowne, (then) Chief of the Directory Bureau, closes his report for 1863, with the following reference to the work of the Directory officers:

“The benefit conferred by the Directory has not been merely to friends of the soldier, but also to the soldier himself, becoming, as it has, a medium of communication for wives and mothers searching for husbands and sons—a channel through which has flowed those messages of love, and cheer, and hope, grateful to the fevered brain, soothing to the agony of wounds.

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“In the nine thousand two hundred and three answers lies hidden a history which no human eye shall ever read. And the gratitude with which they are acknowledged is shown by the letters on file. Mothers write of their ‘undying gratitude,’ for the simple announcement that

their boys are doing well in hospital; others 'invoke the blessing of God upon the labors of the Commission,' and sisters 'will cherish the warmest gratitude while memory lasts.' And then the eagerness with which inquiries are made: 'By the love you bear your own mother, tell me where my boy is!' 'Only give me some tidings!' 'Is he dead, and how did he die?' 'Is he alive, and how can I get to him?' 'I pray you tell me of these two nephews I am seeking for. I have had fourteen nephews in the service, and these two are the only ones left.'"

#### GENERAL INSPECTION.

The first labor of the Commission was for the hygienic welfare of our hastily organized army; and as early as July 9th, A. D. 1861, the Secretary made an extended report discussing encampments, drainage, malaria, water, tents, personal cleanliness, latrines and camp police.

"Consider the prospect," says Dr. Bellows, "of 250,000 troops, chiefly volunteers, farmers, clerks, students, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, accustomed for the most part to regularity of life, to varied and well prepared food, commodious homes, moderate toil, and to careful medical supervision of all their ailments, suddenly precipitated by unexpected events into the field of war, living in crowded barracks and tents, sleeping on the bare ground, broken of rest, compelled to bear arms six and eight hours a day, and to make rapid marches, wearing thick uniforms, and carrying heavy knapsacks on their backs, and what can be looked for, but hundreds prostrated with relaxing disorders, and finally thousands swept off by camp diseases, the result of irregularity of life, exposure, filth, heat, and inability to take care of themselves under such novel conditions."

The army of the Potomac, in its movements upon Manassas, and back to the Potomac and the Peninsula, left nearly 6 per cent. of its forces in the general hospitals about Washington. Many more, or nearly ten per cent. of the soldiers that advanced upon Yorktown and Williamsburgh, had succumbed to disease and exhaustion before the beginning of June; and in the month of May, 1862, the *constant sickness-rate* of the Federal army had reached about one-seventh the total force, the permanent and regimental hospitals together containing more than 100,000 sick and wounded; and the ratio of this sickness-rate was rapidly increasing in the army of the Potomac, having been more than doubled in two months.

To make careful inspection of, and discover all conditions of camp or hospital life unfavorable to the health of the soldier; to teach both the men and their officers how to protect themselves, as far as possible, against such results, to urge and force upon their attention the laws of health; to warn them of the danger run, and that even during a period of actual, active war, more men die from disease than from casualties; to

suggest and secure such sanitary reforms as would guard against sickness and death, the Commission organized and kept in the field a corps of intelligent, conscientious physicians, to aid and assist the army surgeons, in some cases to instruct them. The fact has been, we might almost say the *result* has been, that the rate of percentage of mortality in the army during the rebellion has been very much less than that of our forces during the Mexican war, or of any European army of modern times of which we have published records.

The annual death rate of the United States military forces in time of peace, has been 26 per 1,000. During the war with Mexico, the average annual death-rate of our forces from disease and accidents, was 104 per 1,000. During active operations in the Spanish peninsula in the years 1811-14, the annual rate experienced by the British forces from disease, was 113 per 1,000, and in the campaign of the allies against Russia in 1854-56, the rate experienced in hospital alone by the British forces, was 232 per 1,000, of which 202 were from disease.

The mortality of our army during the present war up to the date of the last report we have, has been 72 per 1,000, of which 20 died from wounds and 52 from disease.

It thus appears that the rate of mortality from disease with United States forces in the Mexican war *was double*, with the British forces in the Peninsula, *more than double*, and with the British forces in the Crimea, nearly *four times* the average rate experienced in the existing war for the period for which we have statistical tables. Our inspectors have shown, that two regiments, separated by a quarter of a mile only, contained in one camp not a dozen sick men, and in the other, two hundred and fifty men, more or less ill with dysenteric diarrhœa, and all because one was on a plain, with decent well water at hand, and the other in a wood, with a wretched puddle of black ditch water as the only resource for drinking and cooking. At the date of one of the earliest reports of the Commission, of the camps inspected, five per cent. were in admirable order, forty-five per cent. fairly clean, twenty-six per cent. negligent and slovenly, and twenty-four per cent. decidedly bad, filthy and dangerous.

The Commission knows, from data in its possession, that attention to sanitary laws has each year become more generally understood to be a part of the duty of a military officer, and that this has added immensely to the general health and comfort of the army. It has the belief that this result may in part be attributed to its exertions.

This branch of its work is in many respects the most important the Commission has undertaken. It is far better to keep men well, than to let them become sick and then cure them.

Its cost in the Western Department, for three years and ten months, has been \$24,069.15, or about \$8,500 a year. In all human probability it



has kept more than 8,500 men out of the hospital each year—the Commission has reason to believe more than that number out of their graves.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

This is the only extended medium of communication between the public and the Commission, by and through which its wants are made known, and information furnished. But it has, if possible, a larger and more important field.

Most of the surgeons of the volunteer army have been taken from civil practice, and for a very long time no books or even circulars of instruction in regard to their novel responsibilities were supplied them by the Government. By this department, monographs prepared by the ablest men of the country, upon all the special topics most important for an army surgeon to be informed about, have been furnished gratuitously, and in compact form, to almost all the medical men in the army.

These works have been small, modest, and printed with as little expense as possible; they form a portable professional library, and the Commission believe them to have been of great value.

The expense of this branch of the work in the Western Department for two years and ten months, has been \$5,283.88, or less than 2,000 a year, nearly all of which has been for the publication of information to be distributed gratuitously.

#### EXPENSES.

These, according to the last financial report of the United States Commission, embrace all outlays not exclusively belonging to any of the named divisions, but shared partly by each, and incurred in the general administration of the affairs of the Commission. It must be at once manifest that the organization, superintendence and wise administration of these various divisions require one or more central heads or depots. Of these, one is at Washington, and one at Louisville, the latter being for the Western Department of the Commission. It is impossible to do the work without them, and they are managed with the utmost economy, and with constant watchfulness. If this work is to be done at all, salaries must be paid. The great error of those who suppose that a volunteer agency can carry on the details of the work of the commission, must arise from their failure to comprehend the extent and variety of its action. It is comparatively easy to carry on the Supply Department in such a way, as is evident from the small per centage of cost in that department, but the other departments must have systematic, educated, continued labor, and necessarily, therefore, paid labor. The Commission well knows that important as the work of the Supply Department is, its other departments are quite as much so.

The members of the Commission and of its various Branches, cheerfully give their time and attention without pay. Such agents as in their judgment they find it necessary to employ, must be paid. The whole expense of the Western Department since its organization, exclusive of the several matters before enumerated, which, though so called, are not really expenses, but money paid for work done, has been less than \$10,000 a year, and this includes office rent and office salaries, postage, stationery, office printing, advertising, office expenses, telegrams and some freight. The telegrams, alone, if paid for, would cost a large per cent. of the amount, Through the generosity of the telegraphic companies they are sent free.

And in counting cost, what is the value of the Commission to the Northwest? Every dollar expended in the various departments by the Western Secretary, has been furnished him by the Central Commission, and has come from other sources than ourselves, mostly from California. Our contributions have been exclusively devoted to supplies, and the Hospital Directory, the Department of Publication, the Department of Medical Inspection, Hospital Transports and Hospital Cars. Homes and Lodges have, each and every one of them, been supported and maintained in the West for us, without cost to us, our only return being such supplies as we have furnished and forwarded. Indeed, the expense of handling these supplies after they left our doors, has been met, and cheerfully met, from the same source.

This statement is mostly a compilation made from the reports and documents of the Commission from time to time published, so that the facts here given have always been open to the public. It is much too short if the idea had been entertained of giving even a synopsis of the vast work of the Commission.

Its method and manner of "Hospital Steamboats" and "Hospital Cars" remain unexplained. It has its Claim Agency to secure the soldier's bounty. Its Pension Agency. Its Back-pay Agency. In all its Homes, East and West, *twenty-three hundred* soldiers daily receive shelter, food, medical aid, protection and care. It has especially investigated the hygienic condition and medical wants of hospitals, reporting to the proper authorities their structural and administrative defects, and preparing plans and details for the required improvements. It has exerted itself to the utmost to convey the means of relief to our famished and sickly prisoners in the hands of the enemy. It has faithfully represented to the proper authorities the absolute necessity of an improved ambulance system, and the duty of organizing and keeping in constant readiness an adequate reserve force to succor the wounded. It has kept before the public the vital importance of rendering supplementary aid to the sick and wounded.

The Commission was in session almost continuously for the first three or four months after its organization, preparing and developing its plan of operations. Time and experience have proved the wisdom of its method and manner of work, and it confidently relies upon the intelligence and liberality of the public for its continued success. Only so long as it is so sustained will it be in the field. In the words of the first General Secretary, Frederick Law Olmstead, addressed to his associate Secretary, Dr. Newberry, "When the money gives out, we are to scuttle and go down—till then, do our work thoroughly."

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1864.

E. B. McCAGG,  
President North-Western Branch U. S. San. Com.

## The Compensated Agency of the U. S. Sanitary Commission Explained and Defended.

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Why does not the Sanitary Commission employ a volunteer, unpaid agency? Why does it pursue the system of compensating those who carry on its operations? Is this not a needless expense, diminishing that much the charities of the patriotic? Is there not benevolence enough in the nation to provide, if need be, an army of Sanitary laborers to work gratuitously for our brave and patient soldiers? Are there not thousands who would delight to engage in such labors of love for a few weeks at a time, relieving each other by a constant succession? And would not such a plan ensure more sympathy between the people and the army, and also between the people and the Sanitary Commission?

These questions are often asked in all sincerity and good faith, and properly demand an answer. Indeed, were no answer given when such inquiries become general, the silence might be interpreted as inability to justify the operations of the Commission, and as a reason why the public should seek another channel of communication with the army.

For the information of the patriotic public, then, let it be known first of all, that the Sanitary Commission uses volunteer and unpaid labor to the full extent of its availability. Its supply department is managed almost wholly on this principle. By the supply department is here intended the arrangement for obtaining supplies from the people. Very few paid soliciting agents have been employed to make appeals to them; fewer than the cause demanded, and fewer than have been employed by other bodies. The treasury and storehouses of the Sanitary Commission have suffered from the undue economy practised in agencies, advertising, printing, and other costly measures commonly resorted to, to keep a cause before the public. It has trusted almost entirely to the spontaneous liberality of the loyal people. The various branch commissions are operated gratuitously by business and professional gentlemen, at a mere nominal expense for rent, clerk hire and the like; and yet through

them, by unpaid agencies and labors, have come the bulk of the stores distributed in the army.

Moreover, in the work of distribution resort is had to gratuitous volunteer aid, where the case admits of it. Thus it has been customary, after bloody engagements, to forward to the army large companies of volunteer surgeons and nurses for temporary service till the emergency had passed. Some noble men have also given their services for a protracted term. There is no disposition to discard gratuitous labor where it can be made efficient.

But it must next be remarked, that in the larger portion of the operations of the Sanitary Commission it is clearly impossible to employ a gratuitous agency. The work is such as to demand permanent paid laborers in order to be done at all. And here it is necessary to correct the common misapprehension, that the distribution of hospital supplies is the whole, or principal work of the Sanitary Commission. It constitutes but one of several departments. There, for instance, is the Back Pay and Pension Department, for assisting discharged soldiers or their friends to obtain their claims upon the government; with reference to which the idea of using a mere gratuitous, volunteer agency is as absurd as to expect to carry on the Treasury Department of the Government in like manner. The business must be done with care, method and intelligence, and with a sense of responsibility also, which result only from long experience and official training. There is the Hospital Directory Department, recording the names of all soldiers who enter the army hospitals, with their transfers from point to point, and their death or discharge. To this department application is made by thousands monthly to discover the life, death or condition of those from whom they have heard nothing. It requires a numerous and careful set of agents to obtain the hospital returns, keep the corresponding books, and answer inquiries orally or by letter. And these agents cannot be changed every few weeks, without defeating the whole object. Their experience is worth more than gold. They must be retained permanently, and therefore receive a salary for support. There is the Department of Army Inspection, employing a large number of able physicians, who spend their entire time in going from camp to camp throughout the seat of war, inspecting the condition of the men and the situation of the camps, inquiring into diet, clothing, personal habits, and the regimen of the army in respect to hygiene, making suggestions to officers and men, and obtaining numerous and minute statistics for future publication. These latter (some of which have recently been submitted to scientific bodies in Europe, and elicited great surprise and commendation), are of the utmost value and could not be obtained and recorded by any but professional and experienced persons, who must be employed for long periods

and be paid for their services. Take, again, the Relief Department, with its Hospital Cars and its numerous Soldiers' Homes scattered through the land at all the principal points reached by the soldiers on their way to or from the army, where the hungry are fed, the naked are clothed, and the houseless are sheltered and lodged; and how is it possible to entrust their management to volunteer, gratuitous agents, changing every month or six weeks? As well undertake to conduct a city hotel on that principle. Then there is the work of publishing and circulating the series of documents issued by the Sanitary Commission, many of them of a medical nature, giving the latest results of medical science and surgical art with reference to camp diseases and injuries received in battle. These must be prepared with care by competent men at the head of their profession, and must be published and widely distributed with ungrudging outlay. Consider, then, the Distribution of Supplies. There must surely be permanent agents at almost every military post, to receive and handle the goods at the storehouses, to see to arrangements with railroads, steamboats, quartermasters and teamsters, to keep account of stock, and make delivery to the distributing agencies in the field, and to make stated reports to the Commission. But few men have the business knowledge and tact to fill these places; and to obtain and retain them, they must have proper compensation. *No agency for aiding the army pretends to employ gratuitous labor in this part of the work.* But yet, again, over the multitude of distributors of supplies there must be permanent superintendents to direct them where to labor, to instruct them in the details of their work, and to be responsible to the Central Commission for the proper organization and efficiency of the force sent to the field. These must be wise, capable, experienced men, permanently engaged in the cause, and of course supported by the funds of the Commission. *And such paid agency every Commission employs that labors for the good of the army.*

Now two things may be here observed: first, that no Agency but that of the Sanitary Commission even pretends to do anything in the various departments named, with the exception of the last; so that if, in order to avoid paid agencies, the public should desert the Sanitary Commission, it would necessitate the utter abandoning of work as necessary and important as that of hospital supplies; and secondly, that the respects in which it has already been proved that a paid agency is indispensable, and is actually used by all Commissions, are so numerous that very little is left about which to dispute. These cover perhaps three-fourths of the expense incurred by the Sanitary Commission in the remuneration of those whom it employs.

But that no evasion may seem to be practised, the case will be still further examined with reference to the small part of the work which

relates to the final distribution of supplies to the soldiers. It will naturally be asked, Whether good, benevolent men, could not be secured to act gratuitously for brief periods of a month or six weeks, in conveying the supplies from the storehouses to the hospitals, and in making distribution among sick and wounded? If laymen cannot leave their business, can not the pastors of churches be sent on short visits to the army for this purpose? It may be answered, that if the Sanitary Commission were to do this, the agency could hardly be called gratuitous; for the churches would still support the pastors and their families by the continuance of their salaries, and would also supply the vacant pulpits at considerable cost, while the Commission would pay the traveling expenses and the board in the army. Instead of being properly a gratuitous operation, it would be borrowing and supporting a paid agency at not a small incidental expense. In every department of work *somebody* must support the workmen. It were better to add, if necessary a few dollars more, call it a compensated labor, and secure the obvious advantages of the latter plan. These advantages may be summed up in permanence, efficiency and economy.

1. *A paid agency will be permanent.* All who need the labor of others value permanence of arrangement. No housewife likes to change her cook or chambermaid every month. No charitable asylum for orphans or the blind, for the insane or for the deaf and dumb, would choose a gratuitous monthly service from friends rather than a paid permanent service. If a business man finds a good clerk, he wants to keep him. Suppose, now, a company of volunteer agents visit the army, and two or three of them prove to be admirably qualified for the work, would it not be good policy to secure their services permanently by offering such a salary as would enable them to remain? Could money be better expended? Why send them away to let inferior men come in their place, even if the latter will serve for nothing?

2. *A paid agency is the most efficient.* Under the idea of efficiency we may include as elements, selection, order, responsibility and experience. To work to the best advantage in extended operations, selected men must work under strict discipline and for long periods. Those to be employed must be carefully chosen, not merely for general good character, nor even for special piety and usefulness in other fields, but for adaptation to the particular work. But if the Sanitary Commission were to depend upon volunteer agency, they could not use the same particularity of selection as at present. Ten times as many agents would be needed during the year, and these must often be hastily accepted as they might offer, especially as the temptation would be strong to avoid giving offence by their rejection, in case they were persons of influence in the community. Consequently with the good men would be

sent many utterly unqualified for the work. The present plan gives opportunity for careful selection in the case of every individual, and thus secures an efficient corps of laborers from the outset. In the field, moreover, each laborer must be rigidly held to his proper place and the prescribed method, and be made responsible for his portion of the work. This can be very partially done under a gratuitous, volunteer system, in which men come of their own accord, stay for a brief term, have their curiosity to gratify, work for nothing, and feel correspondingly independent. It is useless here to say that good men, Christians and clergymen at that, will be free from irregularity and insubordination. Human nature is human nature even in such worthy representatives, and agents will generally take improper liberty, and feel a degree of irresponsibility, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and whose labors are a gratuity. The vast extent and great importance of the operations of the Sanitary Commission, involving the distribution of supplies to the value of millions of dollars, require, on simple business principles, that it should have agents perfectly under its control, and of whom it stands in no fear. It is essential, on the one hand, that the agents be dependent upon it for their employment and support, and subject continually to orders of a superior authority, which they must obey; and, on the other hand, that the Commission be independent of their good will, and not necessitated to use them for subsequent appeals to the people. It must not be in bondage to gratuitous laborers, nor under temptation from them.

And then the necessity of long and varied experience to efficient labor need scarcely be argued with an intelligent public. An experienced man can not only do twice the work of a novice in the same time, but can do it twice as well. He knows where to go, what to do, how to do it, whom to see. He learns the peculiarities of men with whom he has to deal. He becomes familiar with plans, methods, and localities. He acquires tact as well as knowledge. He is worth twice as much the second month as he was the first, and as much more still the third. Would it be wisdom, then, for the Sanitary Commission to abandon a plan which gives them the advantage of disciplined, responsible, and experienced agents, and to adopt one which would make them dependent upon a succession of raw, undisciplined, irresponsible and inexperienced hands, coming fresh from the people every month or six weeks? Let common sense return the answer.

3. *A paid agency is the most economical.* This affirmation is made advisedly, as the result of observation and experience, and thoughtful men will see nothing strange in it. It would not surprise a merchant to tell him that paid clerks would be more economical than the volunteer, gratuitous and inexperienced friends who might offer to assist him, or even that well-paid clerks were more economical than those poorly paid.



To judge of economy in a particular case, we must consider more than the money laid out in expenses. The true test is the relation of expense to results. A high rent is sometimes cheaper than a low rent, provided the locality be superior. Housekeepers understand that a cook at ten dollars a month might cost a family less than another at five, or even at nothing. Indeed, not a few assistants in every line of business are dear at nothing.

The economy of sanitary operations depends on the amount they cost the public and the government as well as the treasury of the Commission, the proportion the expenses bear to the business done, and the saving as well as the disbursement attending the plan adopted. If the Sanitary Commission should send a new set of clerical distributing agents into the field every month or six weeks, the incidental expense to the churches of supplying the pulpits left vacant, to the railroads and the government of furnishing transportation, and to the Commission of caring for them in food and lodging, would vary but little from what would be required to keep paid agents at work continuously. The relations of permanent rather than transient agents to the Government may seem of small consequence, but Gen. Sherman thought otherwise, and protested earnestly against the constant moving of delegates and agents over the roads, saying that its cost and annoyance to the Government were not to be tolerated. There was not ability to transport soldiers and munitions of war rapidly enough to meet the demands of the service, and every man of these agents occupied the room of a soldier, or his weight of powder and shell. He was finally compelled to exclude them entirely from the trains.

But the comparative economy of paid over unpaid agents is to be estimated chiefly from the use of the stores entrusted to them. The experience of all charitable societies confirms the assertion, that nothing requires more tact, discernment and caution, to avoid waste, than the distribution of benefactions to the needy. Between the covetousness of the recipient and the sympathetic eagerness of the benefactor, there will always be unwise profusion till long experience creates wariness and caution. More will be given to the really needy than their wants require, while dishonest applicants will carry off what should be reserved for cases of genuine distress. The army increases rather than diminishes this risk. The tricks and cunning of a veteran campaigner, and his ability to tell a story adapted to the circumstances, have made the expression proverbial, "to come the old so'ger" over a person. Hence, if the Sanitary Commission should follow the advice of some, and substitute transient, volunteer, unpaid agents or delegates, the result would be immense waste of supplies, not through dishonesty but unwisdom. It would never have any but inexperienced hands. By the time a delegate

had acquired a little skill, his brief term of service would expire, and he would give place to a raw laborer. But under the present plan the same agent continues for months at the same work and often at the same post, and consequently gains such experience as enables him to detect imposture or unreasonableness in others, and to restrain undue sympathy and eagerness in himself. And here we are to remember how much more ready men are to be lavish with a public fund than with their own private charities, and how this temptation would increase, if they volunteered their services, and estimated the good done and the impression of their subsequent report by the amount of supplies distributed.

In view of these obvious considerations, familiar to all who manage public charities, is it unreasonable to assert, that a permanent and paid agency would make ninety dollars go as far as a transient, volunteer agency would a hundred? If so, then the Sanitary Commission save by their present plan, in the hospital supply department alone, three times as much as the entire expenses of all the departments. It will thus be seen that the seeming cost of a paid agency in the work of distribution is repaid many times over. And what we arrive at by fair reasoning from the known facts of human nature and of other benevolent operations, is corroborated by observation and experience in the Sanitary Commission work. The testimony often comes back from the field that the system saves more than it costs. After watching the experiments of ourselves and others with special care, we are assured that the system of permanent, compensated agency is not only the best as regards efficiency and economy, but is in truth the only system on which so varied and extensive operations can be carried on.

REV. W. W. PATTON, D. D.,

*Vice-Pres. N. W. Branch U. S. San. Com.*

## REPORT FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

### Receipts of Hospital Supplies for November and December, 1864.

Arm Slings.....	27	Cheese.....	lbs. 170
Bandages.....	boxes, 4	Chickens.....	6
Bed Sacks.....	16	Cloves.....	oz. 4
Coats, Pants and Vests.....	7	Codfish.....	lbs. 50
Comfort Bags.....	2	Coffee.....	" 1
Comforts.....	215	Cookies.....	bbls. 1
Drawers.....	prs. 1085	".....	boxes, 1
Dressing Gowns.....	102	Corn Meal.....	lbs. 40
Eye Shades.....	45	Corn Starch.....	lbs. 46
Feathers.....	lbs. 50	Cracked Wheat.....	" 40
Mattresses.....	2	Crackers.....	" 210
Mittens.....	2	Dry Beef.....	" 10
Oil Silk.....	yd. 1	Dry Fruit, asstd.....	lbs. 5,002
Pads.....	215	Eggs.....	doz. 30
Pillow Cases.....	625	Farina.....	lbs. 7
Pillows.....	641	Halibut.....	" 5½
Pin Cushions.....	28	Hazelnuts.....	qts. 3
Shirts.....	1371	Herbs.....	lbs. 20
Sheets.....	240	Hominy.....	" 10
Slippers.....	prs. 58	Horse-Radish.....	galls. 13
Socks.....	" 338	Mustard.....	lbs. 7
Straw Beds.....	6	Onions.....	bus. 402
Table Cloths.....	1	Pepper Sauce.....	bot. 12
Towels and Handkerchiefs.....	2181	Pickles.....	bbls. 266
Wrappers.....	5	".....	half " 35
Combs.....	20	".....	kegs, 159
Pins.....	pa. 40	".....	cans, 25
Soap.....	lbs. 49	Pop Corn.....	lbs. 98
Sponge.....	" 10	Potatoes.....	bus. 3,390
Reading Matter.....	boxes, 6	Sauer Kraut.....	bbls. 19
Apple Butter.....	kegs, 2	Sugar.....	lbs. 1
".....	half-bbl. 1	Tea.....	" 4½
Apples, green.....	bbls. 20	Vegetables.....	bus. 1908
Beans.....	bbls. 3½	Vinegar.....	galls. 40
Butter.....	lbs. 615	Blackberry Syrup.....	bot. 3
Can Fruit.....	cans, 572	Wine.....	" 150
Catsup.....	bot. 54	Uninvoiced Boxes.....	13

## Shipments of Hospital Stores for November and December, 1864.

Arm Slings.....	18	Ginger Wine.....	bot. 24
Bandages.....	boxes, 18	Whiskey.....	" 12
Beds.....	6	Kerosene Oil.....	galls. 40
Body Wrappers.....	24	Apple Butter.....	kegs, 48
Coats.....	8	Apples.....	bbls. 21
Comforts.....	251	Beans.....	" 10
Drawers.....	prs. 2808	Butter.....	lbs. 4,349
Dressing Gowns.....	203	Can Fruit.....	cans, 770
Eye Shades.....	36	Catsup.....	" 17
Mattresses.....	1	Cheese.....	lbs. 44
Mittens.....	prs. 288	Codfish.....	" 50
Pads.....	376	Coffee.....	" 1
Pillow Cases.....	460	Cookies.....	bbls. 1
Pillows.....	1,001	Corn Meal.....	lbs. 55
Sheets.....	339	Corn Starch.....	" 50
Shirts.....	3,588	Crackers.....	lbs. 13,200
Slippers.....	127	Dry Beef.....	lbs. 10
Socks.....	579	Dry Corn.....	" 51½
Spring Beds.....	1	Dry Fruit, asstd.,	" 7,800
Towels and Handkerchiefs.....	1,766	Eggs.....	doz. 30
Reading Matter.....	boxes, 27	Ginger.....	lbs. 1½
Soap.....	lbs. 23	Herbs.....	" 85
Paper, Envelopes and Pens.....	box 1	Horse-Raddish.....	galls. 3
Bedsteads.....	2	Mustard.....	lbs. 9
Bowls.....	120	Nutmeg.....	" 2
Coal Hods.....	4	Onions.....	bus. 5,479
Lamps.....	48	Potatoes.....	" 5,873
Pans.....	2	Pickles.....	bbls. 250
Pitchers.....	12	".....	half " 19
Plates.....	doz. 4	".....	kegs, 236
Stove Pipe.....	joints, 35	".....	cans, 29
Stove Grates.....	6	Sauer Kraut.....	bbls. 160
Stoves.....	6	Sponge.....	lbs. 5
Wick.....	doz. 3	Syrup.....	galls. 80
Blackberry Syrup.....	bot. 24	Sugar.....	lbs. 1
" Cordial.....	" 29	Tea.....	" 60
Brandy.....	" 1	Vegetables, asstd.....	bus. 750
Catawba Wine.....	" 24	Whitaten Grits.....	lbs. 40
Domestic Wine.....	" 57	Uninvoiced Boxes.....	65

## RECAPITULATION :

Number of packages received during Nov. and Dec., 1864,.....	3,362
" " " shipped " " " ".....	8,202
Whole number shipped from the beginning,.....	68,803

Supplies of the two months were sent to Cairo, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Mound City, Ill., Leavenworth, Kansas, Soldiers' Rest, Soldiers' Home and the Marine and Desmarres Hospitals, Chicago, Illinois.

## Receipts from Soldiers' Aid Societies for November and December.

## ILLINOIS.

Albion.....pkgs. 5	Kaneville.....pkgs. 1
Asbury.....2	Kankakee.....1
Aurora.....222	Kewanee.....29
Ball Mound.....1	La Fayette.....1
Batavia.....7	Lamarck.....20
Batavia.....1	Lake Forest.....11
Barrington.....6	Lamoille.....1
Belvidere.....7	La Salle Co. Fair.....116
Blackberry.....7	Lee Center.....11
Blandinsville.....2	Leland.....7
Brickton.....6	Lenmont.....3
Bristol Station.....1	Lena.....2
*Cottage Hill.....3	Lewiston.....5
Canton.....4	Lisle.....1
Chanabon.....1	Lockport.....1
Clarion.....1	Lostant.....1
Clear Creek.....2	Macomb.....2
East Oswego.....1	Maiden.....1
East Paw Paw.....1	Malta.....16
East Wheatland.....1	Manteno.....1
Elgin.....2	McHenry.....1
Elmira.....8	Mendota.....1
El Paso.....2	Meriden.....2
Elizabeth.....1	Meriden, through Ottawa.....5
Eureka.....1	Millersburg.....1
Evanston.....9	Minooka.....1
Fair Haven.....2	Mission.....1
Farmers'.....1	Monmouth.....1
Franklin.....3	Moline.....15
Freeland.....1	Monroe Center.....1
Freeport.....39	Morris.....1
Fremont.....1	Neponset.....12
Fulton.....7	New Boston.....8
Garden Plain.....2	Niles.....1
Geneseo.....22	Norman.....4
Green Garden.....6	North Princeton.....3
Hammond.....1	Ogle County.....38
Hampshire.....1	Oswego.....3
Harding, through Ottawa.....1	Ottawa.....8
Harvard.....4	Paris.....1
Hennepin.....5	Palatine.....3
Henry.....1	Pavilion and Long Grove.....3
Herron.....1	Pleasant Grove.....1
Jefferson.....471	Point Pleasant.....2
"    47 wagon loads vegetables.	Polo.....155
Joliet.....3	Pontiac.....2
Kane Station.....8	Portland.....1

\*And one Package, credited in Sept. as unknown.

Prairie .....	pkgs. 1	Sterling .....	pkgs. 3
Princeton .....	2	Stockton .....	3
Richmond .....	1	Sublette .....	8
Ridott .....	10	Sycamore .....	1
Rio .....	8	Texas Township .....	1
Rockford .....	7	Tiskilwa .....	1
Rock Island .....	11	Victor .....	1
Rockton .....	3	Ward's Grove .....	2
Sandwich .....	1	Warren .....	2
Saratoga .....	1	Warsaw .....	1
Scales Mound .....	4	Washington .....	1
Shannon .....	1	Watseka .....	1
Solon Mills .....	2	Waukegan .....	17
Somonauk .....	1	West Aurora .....	53
South Grove .....	3	Wheatland .....	2
Squaw Grove .....	3	Wheaton .....	2
Specie Grove .....	4	Winslow .....	2
St. Charles .....	2	Woodstock .....	30

## W I S C O N S I N .

Albion .....	pkgs. 2	Kenosha .....	pkgs. 10
Appleton .....	15	La Crosse .....	4
Argyle .....	1	Milwaukee .....	363
Beaver Dam .....	2	Monroe .....	2
Bellevue .....	5	Newark .....	3
Beloit .....	6	Omro .....	1
Blooming Prairie .....	1	Oshkosh .....	11
Brick School House .....	2	Platteville .....	4
Clinton .....	2	Pleasant Prairie .....	1
Cypress .....	1	Racine .....	2
Dakota .....	6	Rosendale .....	2
Darlington and Center .....	1	South Bristol .....	2
Darien .....	1	South Turtle .....	1
East Delavan .....	2	Trempealeau .....	1
East Troy .....	4	Trenton .....	6
Elkhorn .....	1	Vinland .....	1
Fond du Lac .....	72	Whitewater .....	17
Janesville .....	10		

## I O W A .

Adel .....	pkgs. 1	Crawfordsville .....	pkgs. 7
Afton .....	1	Dakota .....	3
Birmingham .....	1	Davenport .....	8
Brush Creek .....	18	Des Moines .....	2
Burlington .....	161	Dubuque .....	2
Cedar Falls .....	28	Durant .....	32
Cedar Rapids .....	3	Earlville .....	3
Centre Point .....	1	Eddyville .....	1
Centreville .....	2	Eldora .....	1
Clear Creek .....	10	Elkador .....	15
Columbus .....	4	Epworth .....	1

Guthrie Center.....	pkgs. 6	New London.....	pkgs. 3
Highland.....	9	N. Iowa San. Fair.....	404
Hopkins' Grove.....	1	Onawa.....	1
Iowa San. Com.....	3	Oskaloosa.....	16
Janesville.....	12	Pella.....	6
Keosauqua.....	1	Peosta.....	8
Kirkville.....	1	Pleasant Ridge.....	1
Kossuth.....	1	Princeton.....	10
LeGrand.....	7	Red Oak.....	5
Liberty and Spring Rock.....	1	Salem.....	1
Liberty and Spring Township.....	2	Sciola.....	1
Lovilia.....	2	Shell Rock.....	1
Marietta.....	6	Springville.....	10
Marion.....	13	St. Charles.....	1
Marshalltown.....	2	Trenton.....	13
Masonville.....	1	Troy.....	1
McGregor.....	9	Warrenville.....	1
Mechanicsville.....	21	Wayne.....	1
Mount Pleasant.....	21	Wittemberg.....	6
New Hartford.....	5		

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 MICHIGAN.

Adrian.....	pkgs. 5	Leslie.....	pkgs. 23
Allegan.....	4	Lima.....	1
Ann Arbor.....	10	Manchester.....	1
Battle Creek.....	3	Martin.....	1
Bay State.....	8	Muskegon.....	3
Branch County.....	3	N. E. Fairfield.....	11
Canandaigua.....	2	Owasso.....	16
Constantine.....	11	Pittsfield.....	1
Decatur.....	3	Port Huron.....	1
Fairfield.....	3	Rollin.....	3
Fenton.....	14	Rome.....	1
Flint.....	6	Saginaw City.....	3
Galesburg.....	1	Salem.....	2
Holly.....	1	South Haven.....	2
Howlandsville.....	1	Tecumseh.....	2
Kalamazoo.....	1	Unadilla.....	2
Lansing.....	62		

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 INDIANA.

Akron.....	pkgs. 1	Pierceton.....	pkgs. 5
Cedar Lake.....	3	Plum Grove.....	3
Hantsville.....	6	Richland Center.....	3
New Carlisle.....	13	West Creek.....	3
New Haven.....	7		

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 OHIO.

Toledo.....	pkgs. 4	Oberlin.....	pkgs. 3
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## MINNESOTA.

LaCrescent .....	pkgs. 1	Winona .....	pkgs. 8
Plainview .....	3		

## NEW YORK.

Niagara Falls .....	pkgs. 15	Skenect las. ....	pkgs. 1
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Unknown .....	pkgs. 11
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The Commission has received donations of various kinds of valuable supplies from the following parties in Chicago:

Mrs. Trumbull.	Miss May M. Corie,	Master Eddie Hutchins,
St. Paul DeVincent Soc.	— Stair,	Miss Rachel Booth,
Society of Ch. Church,	Master Hervey Booth,	Grace M. E. Church.

## RECAPITULATION.

Illinois .....	packages 1586
Wisconsin .....	565
Iowa .....	915
Michigan .....	211
Indiana .....	44
Ohio .....	7
Minnesota .....	7
New York .....	16
Unknown .....	11
Total Receipts .....	3362



**Account of Treasurer of the North-Western Sanitary Commission,  
FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1864.**

◆◆◆◆◆  
**Dr. for the following Receipts in Cash :**

Nov. 2.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Waukegan, Ill., per Mrs. F. E. Clark, Sec.-----		\$54 70
" 2.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Bristol and Yorkville, Ill., per Mrs. L. M. Sherwin,-----		200 00
" 2.	Employees of Richard's Manufacturing Co., Chicago, per F. B. Pierce, Cashier.-----		13 35
" 2.	C. B. Brown & Co.'s Manufacturing Co., Chicago.-----		124 75
" 2.	Collection at Athens, Mo., per A. M. Thorne-----		3 20
" 4.	Collection at Bay City, Mich., per Chas. M. Averill, Chairman of Committee.-----		177 19
" 5.	Soldiers' Aid Soc., Dixon, Ill., per Mrs. E. Wood, President.-----		800 00
" 5.	Collection at County Fair, per A. C. Cowles, Hennepin, Illinois.-----		8 00
" 7.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Rock Island, Ill., per Mrs. J. W. Spencer, President.-----		150 00
" 8.	Mrs. Wilbur, per C. N. Shipman.-----		10 00
" 14.	Mercer Co., Agricultural Fair, Millersburg, Ill., per Mrs. C. F. Thornton, Treas. Soldiers' Aid Soc'y		100 00
" 14.	Proceeds of Young Misses' Fair, Evanston, Ill., per Ella Bannister, Lizzie White, R. B. Hoag, M. C. Bragdon, G. E. Bragdon, James Raymond, Otis Tiffany.	} Com.	280 50
" 15.	John B. Ideson & Co., Chicago.-----		25 00
" 15.	Sanitary Society, Grundy County, Ill., per L. B. Claypool, Morris, Ill.-----		1,090 00
" 16.	Employees of Ill. Central R. R. Car Works, Chicago Ill., per Charles F. Scoville.-----		762 10
" 17.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Malta, Ill., per Mrs. E. H. Clark, Treasurer.-----		12 00
" 17.	Proceeds in part of Carroll Co., Fair, per Nelson Fletcher, Treasurer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.-----		510 00
	Amount carried forward.-----		<u>\$4,230 79</u>

		Amount brought forward.....	\$4,230 79
Nov.	18.	M. N. Kimball, Jefferson, Ill., Monthly Subscrip.	10 00
"	18.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Sycamore, Ill., per Mrs. J. H. Beveridge, Treasurer.....	100 00
"	18.	Additional from Soldiers' Aid Society, Dixon, Ill., per Mrs. E. Wood, President.....	56 33
"	18.	Soldiers' Home, Cairo, being Savings to Nov. 1, 1864.....	1,278 87
"	22.	Soldiers' Aid Soc'y, Elizabeth, Ill., per H. Green.....	40 70
"	22.	Employees of Eagle Works' Manufacturing Co., P. W. Gates, President.....	428 00
"	25.	Contribution equally of Young Ladies' Loyal League and Soldiers' Aid Soc., Lansing, Mich., per Mrs. D. L. Case, Cor. Sec., S. A. S.....	114 42
"	26.	Henry Booth, Chicago.....	5 00
"	28.	Collection in M. E. Church, Mt. Morris, Ill., per W. A. Smith, Pastor.....	17 80
"	28.	One Sunday's income Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, per Rev. C. Locke, Rector.....	110 00
"	28.	Robert Hastings, Jefferson, Ill.....	10 00
"	28.	Employees Cook County Poor House.....	4 00
"	28.	B. Chase, Jefferson, Ill.....	10 00
"	28.	U. L., Neoga, Ill., per Mrs. S. T. Alling.....	7 00
"	28.	Joseph Bickerdike, Jefferson, Ill.....	10 00
"	28.	M. N. Kimball, ".....	10 00
"	28.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Spring Valley, Ill., per R. L. Chitty.....	8 65
"	28.	D. Bogle, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
"	28.	Dist. No. 4, Lee Centre, Ill., per C. H. Clark.....	35 00
"	28.	Monthly Subscription, Gage's Lake, Ill., per Miss Jane Jones.....	1 65
"	28.	John Nixon, Delta, Mich.....	5 00
"	28.	Employees of Holt & Calkins, Chicago.....	60 73
"	28.	Mrs. C., Chicago.....	10 00
"	28.	Collection M. E. Church, Crete, Ill., per J. G. Cross, Pastor.....	4 00
"	28.	Proceeds of sales of Bouquets by Robbie Patton, Chicago.....	3 20
"	28.	Collections of Chaplain Day in Mich., Flint.....	\$251 68
		Saginaw City.....	46 35
		E. Saginaw.....	110 57
		Bay City.....	42 05
		Owasso.....	36 97
			151 62
Nov.	28.	Citizens of Dunton, Ill, per J. N. Olmsied.....	100 00
"	29.	Davis, Wade & Co. and employees, Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
"	29.	A Friend, per Rev. N. Colver.....	5 00
"	29.	Balance of proceeds of Carroll Co. Sanitary Fair, per Nelson Fletcher, Treas., Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	40 00
"	29.	Citizens of Dover, Ill., per S. P. Bingham.....	37 20
		Amount carried forward.....	\$7,310 06

	Amount brought forward.....	\$7,310 05
Nov. 22.	Coll. at Buckeye Courthouse, Effingham co., Ill., per Samuel Ward, Big Spring, Ill.....	10 00
" 29.	Coll. by Sol. Aid Society, per Mrs. D. H. Knowl- ton, Garden Plain, Ill.....	10 00
" 30.	"Little Girls' Fair," at Clinton, DeWitt co., Ill., per M. M. DeLewis.....	61 35
" 30.	Sol. Aid Society, Green Garden, Ill., per George B. Wood, Treas.....	38 91
" 30.	Proceeds of Concert given at Sandwich, Ill., by Mrs. Maria M. Gooding.....	18 00
" 30.	Union Thanksgiving Service, one half coll. in Bap- tist Ch., Moline, Ill., per W. H. Pattison, Pastor, S. S. Children, East Paw Paw, Mich.....	16 50 1 50
Dec. 2.	Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding, Chicago, Ill.....	100 00
" 2.	Sol. Aid Society, Port Huron, Mich., per A. E. Wastell, Sec.....	50 00
" 2.	Coll. by John Bates, Neponset, Ill.....	33 00
" 3.	Thanksgiving Service, Sheffield, Ill..... per A. Lyman.....	27 65
" 3.	Sol. Aid Society, Rock Island, Ill., per Mrs. J. G. Devoc, Sec.....	150 60
" 3.	Tribute of gratitude by a father in pursuit of his sick son, for assistance to pass through the ar- my lines, John Willett, West Cassco, Mich.....	2 00
" 5.	Contributions of Masters and Owners of steam- boats and vessels clearing at Custom-House, Chicago, per Luther Haven.....	557 00
" 5.	Contr's of employees in Custom House, Chicago, per Luther Haven.....	63 00
" 5.	M. Schweizer, Chicago.....	11 83
" 6.	Coll. M. E. Church, Monticello, Wis., per J. J. Walker, pastor.....	30 00
" 10.	Contr's of Teachers of Public Schools of Chicago, per Miss Lizzie C. Rust:	
	High School.....	\$ 5 00
	Dearborn.....	13 40
	Jones.....	9 70
	Scammon.....	22 30
	Kinzie.....	2 38
	Franklin.....	30 40
	Moseley.....	14 80
	Brown.....	16 54
	Foster.....	18 22
	Ogden.....	9 45
	Newberry.....	28 00
	No. 12.....	11 45
	Skinner.....	34 47
	Haven.....	36 70
	S. Chicago.....	2 14
	Bridgeport.....	9 15
	Colored.....	3 38
	Mr. Pickard, Superintendent.....	12 00
	M. Johnson, Clerk.....	3 00
		252 48
5	Amount carried forward.....	\$8,773 28

	Amount brought forward, .....	\$8,773 28
Dec. 10.	Thanksgiving Coll. Union Park Cong. Church, Chicago, per C. N. Stoughton.....	46 00
" 10.	Thanksgiving Coll. 1st and 2d Cong. Church, Rockford, Ill., per S. Rising .....	7 00
" 10.	Thanksgiving Coll. Universalist Soc., Eau Claire, Wis., per Rev. J. O. Barrett.....	7 30
" 10.	Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Church, Olivet, Mich., per F. P. Woodberry.....	21 00
" 10.	Monthly Conf'n M. N. Kimball, Jefferson, Ill.....	10 00
" 10.	Sol. Aid Society, Big Rock, Iowa, per R. H. Ran- dall, Pres.....	26 00
" 10.	Coll. in Pres. Church, Richland, Mich., per Rev. Milton Bradley .....	20 00
" 10.	Coll. Moline, Ill., per Mrs. P. R. Reed, Pres. Sol. Aid Society.....	63 15
" 10.	Loyal Ladies of Spring township, Ill., per E. R. F. Randolph, Belvidere, Ill.....	76 60
" 12.	Proceeds sale of Hay donated by Jefferson Farmers, .....	30 70
" 12.	"B. P." Chicago, Ill .....	2 00
" 12.	Thanksgiving Coll., Juda, Green co. Wis., per B. L. Jackson.....	12 00
" 12.	Employees of Steam Forge Works of Pynchon, Willard & Co., Chicago.....	18 00
" 12.	Mush and Milk Festival, Omro, Wis., per Mrs. M. G. Bradt, Sec.....	25 00
" 12.	Mrs. Jones, Mineral Point, Wis.....	1 00
" 12.	Sociable of Sol. Aid Society, Solon Mills, Ill., per R. R. Crosby, Sec .....	21 00
" 12.	Coll. in part Calvary Church, Farmington, Ill.....	12 50
" 12.	I. P. Farnum, Chicago, Ill.....	5 00
" 12.	Friends in Lewiston, Ill., per Rev. Glen Wood....	100 00
" 12.	Ladies' Union League, Harrisburg, Ill., per Char- lotte A. Baker.....	50 00
" 12.	R. T. Crane & Bro. and employees, Chicago, Ill....	304 22
" 24.	Prospect Soldiers' Aid Society, Southampton, Ill., per Mrs. E. J. Bouslough, President.....	30 00
" 24.	Barclay Society, Polo Ill., per N. B. Webster....	7 35
" 24.	Collection, Gage's Lake, Ill., per Miss Jane Jones	1 75
" 24.	Collection Granville Township, Putnam Co., per John I. Delatour, Granville, Ill.....	188 40
" 24.	First U. P. Church, Monmouth, Ill., per Thomas Johnston, Jr.....	10 00
" 29.	Collection made on Christmas Eve by Eddie Prin- dle, per Mrs. C. C. Prindle, Dowagiac, Mich....	12 50
" 29.	German M. E. Church, Bremen, Ill., per Rev. F. Klunkhorn, Pastor.....	5 00
" 29.	Moses Cook, Crete, Ill., \$1. Mrs. Hagner, Crete, Ill., \$1; both per Rev. Geo. Cross, Pastor M. E. Church.....	2 00
" 29.	Samuel Ward, Big Spring, Ill.—Neoga P. O.....	2 00
	Amount carried forward, .....	\$9,890 75

		Amount brought forward,.....	\$9,890 75
Dec.	29.	Edgington Soldiers' Aid Society, Hazlitt, Ill., per Mrs. C. G. Taylor.....	125 00
"	29.	Ladies of Universalist Church, Dowagiac, Mich., per Mrs. C. C. Prindle.....	10 00
"	29.	M. Strauss, Chicago, 1 day's profits.....	20 00
"	29.	C. W. Town, Geneva, Ill.....	2 00
"	29.	Citizens of Washburn, Wis. per Nelson Newman, Employs C. & R. I. R. R. Machine Shops, per E. W. Pullen.....	27 00 70 15
"	29.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Swede Point, Iowa, per Mrs. S. E. Harlow.....	17 00
"	29.	Ladies of Penn. Township, Stark County, Ill, per Nelson N. West Chicago.....	40 00
"	29.	Albert Welton, Cambridge, Ill.....	5 00
"	31.	Proceeds of Private entertainment at the house of Mrs. R. H. Foss, Chicago, per Mrs. R. H. Foss, Mrs. A. D. Lamb, Mrs. Bissell.....	200 00
"	31.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Moline, Ill., per Mrs. P. R. Reed.....	50 00
"	31.	Christmas Eve Celebration of young people of Highland, Iowa, per J. Stebbins.....	9 00
"	31.	Walter L. Newberry, Chicago, Ill.....	200 00
"	31.	Soldiers' Aid Society, composed of little girls of Mukwanago, Waukesha Co. Wis., per Lillian Payne.....	18 00
"	31.	New England Jewelry Company, Chicago, Ill.....	200 00
"	31.	E. D. Smith, Menasha, Wis.....	33 00
"	31.	Collection at Paoli Circuit, Paoli, Wis. per Z. S. Hurd.....	20 00
"	31.	Collection at Peotone, Ill., by Milton R. Smith, Milton Smith,.....	\$5 00
		J. P. Dean,.....	2 00
		William Smith,.....	25
		Daniel Smith,.....	25
		Milton R. Smith,.....	1 00
		A. J. Baird,.....	2 00
		James A. Fabs,.....	1 00
		Thomas Urie,.....	1 00
		William Croxon,.....	50
		E. B. Cowin,.....	1 00
		Robert B. Riddle,.....	25
		James Yeomans,.....	50
		John Baird,.....	25
		R. Crawford,.....	2 00
		S. Goodspeed,.....	1 00
"	31.	Soldiers' Home, Cairo,—Savings for month of December.....	570 00
"	31.	Geo. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
"	31.	Soldiers' Aid Society, Moline, Ill., raised at an Entertainment given for the "Manumoth Fair," per Mrs. P. R. Reed.....	100 00
		Amount carried forward,.....	\$11,649 90

	Amount brought forward.....	\$11,649 90
Dec. 31.	The gift of the young people of Aurora, Ill., to the "Mammoth Fair," money raised by them at a Fair, per Misses Holton and Howell.....	500 00
" 31.	Collection at Thanksgiving Service in Church of the "Holy Communion," Chicago, per Rev. Mr. Hagar.....	11 25
	Total.....	\$12,161 15

In the Report for September and October, J. Roemheld, Chicago, should have been credited with \$25, instead of \$10, and T. W. V. P. Mercereau, Chicago, with \$15, and H. Bronold, Chicago, with \$10.

Cr. by following Expenses:

## HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Apple Butter.....	galls. 692½	\$736 59	
Ayers' Pectoral.....	bot's 6	6 00	
Blackberry Cordial.....	" 30	20 82	
Brandy.....	" 2	4 00	
Chicken.....		35	
Crackers.....	lbs. 9,370	750 52	
Catawba Wine.....	bot's 25	17 42	
Camp Cots.....		96 00	
Ginger Wine.....	bot's 37	11 29	
Hay.....		20 29	
Jelly.....	jars, 2	2 00	
Mittens.....	doz. 24	18 00	
Madeira Wine.....	bot's, 2	1 60	
Onions.....	bus. 527	664 74	
Potatoes.....	" 285	151 10	
Soeks.....	doz. 25	131 35	
Sponge.....	48	8 00	
Slippers.....	prs. 1	1 00	
Sauer Kraut.....	bbls. 144	1,080 00	
Tea, green.....	lbs. 62	96 40	
Tea pot.....	1	30	
Tobacco.....		50 00	
Whisky.....	bot's, 12	9 50	
Packages, boxes, \$5 00, and sacks, \$058 78.....		963 78	
			\$4,870 96
Soldiers' Home, Dubuque, Iowa.....			1,000 00

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR NOV. AND DEC., 1864.

Agent's salary and traveling expenses.....	\$755 06	
Nurses.....	535 25	
Drayage, Freight and Express.....	569 75	
Printing Circulars, Reports & Headings, Stationery.....	701 35	
Postage.....	142 40	
Mucilage, 15c.; Matches, 35c.....	50	
Lamps and Fixtures, \$10 99; Tacks, 40c.....	11 30	
Traveling Expenses of Sick Soldiers.....	18 80	
Amount carried forward,.....	\$2,734 41	\$5,870 96

Amount brought forward. . . . .	\$2,734 41	\$5,870 96
Preparing Pickles, \$7; Stove and Fixtures, \$13 40	20 40	
Needles, 50c.; Baskets, \$9; Marking Material, 3 79	13 29	
Expenses of Murdock's Lecture. . . . .	40 25	
Saw, 75c.; Keys, 1 75; Hinges, 50c. . . . .	3 00	
Bottling and Casing Wine. . . . .	44 50	
Rent. . . . .	100 00	
Clerk Hire. . . . .	395 00	
Labor at Rooms and at R. R. Stations. . . . .	244 50	
Fuel. . . . .	120 00	
Subscription to Newspaper for Hospital, Madison, Indiana. . . . .	3 00	
		\$3718 35

**EXPENSES OF CAIRO AGENCY FOR NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER, 1864:**

Expense for Agency at Cairo, Ill., for November and December, 1864. . . . .		
Salary of Agent. . . . .	87 32	
Wharf Boat. . . . .	33 80	
Printing and Stationery. . . . .	46 60	
		167 72

**EXPENSES OF SOLDIERS' HOME, CAIRO, ILL., FOR  
NOV. AND DEC., 1864:**

Butter. . . . . lbs. 2,571	1,908 25	
Syrup. . . . . galls. 40	48 12	
Bran. . . . .	13 50	
Wheaten Grits. . . . .	10 00	
Eggs. . . . .	80	
Kerosene Oil. . . . . galls. 40	39 13	
Stoves and Kitchen Furniture. . . . .	159 55	
Plates. . . . . doz. 4	10 39	
Stationery. . . . .	23 00	
Nails and Tacks, 1 40; Cords and Pulleys, 1 00.	2 40	
Tongs, 75 cts.; Locks, 1 85; Wire, 30 cts. . . . .	2 90	
Twine, 50 cts.; Pail, 80 cts.; Meat Pans, 1 75. . . . .	3 05	
Axe Handle, 70 cts.; Coal Hods, 6 00. . . . .	6 70	
Stove Pipe and Elbows, 25 08; Bowls, 825. . . . .	50 08	
Pitchers, 4 50; Lamps and Oil 20 10. . . . .	24 60	
Brooms, 5 10; Lamp Wick, 2 35. . . . .	7 45	
Packages, 1 00; Postage, 5 00. . . . .	6 00	
Punch and Stamps, 2 75; Hinges, 2 00. . . . .	4 75	
Lanterns, 8 00; Saws, 2 50; Mattresses, 5 50. . . . .	16 00	
Spring Bed. . . . .	20 00	
Bed Steads. . . . . 2	14 00	
Labor of Cooks, Nurses, Baggagemen, Watch- man, etc., for the two months. . . . .	726 75	
Drayage. . . . .	3 00	
		\$2,200 33
Amount carried forward. . . . .		\$11,957 36



Amount brought forward.....\$11,957 36

EXPENSES OF SANITARY COMMISSION SEWING ROOM  
FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1864.

Flannel.....	yds. 9,175	\$,5585	27
Delaine for eye-shades .....	" 13	8	94
Sewing Cotton .....	doz. 87	113	70
Sheeting .....	yds. 330	109	52
Handkerchiefs.....	216	27	00
Yarn.....	lbs. 25	46	25
Tape.....	doz. 16	11	40
Buttons .....	gross, 101	10	92
Making 199 shirts .....		73	87
" 45 pairs drawers.....		11	25
" 132 eye-shades .....		16	50
Knitting 116 prs, socks.....		39	46
Hemming 168 hdkfs .....		10	50
Labor.....		89	75
Rent, 66.66; machineoil, .25; needles, .80; screw- driver, .25; scrub-brush, .35; soap, .80; pitch- er 1.00 .....		70	11
		<u>66224</u>	44

EXPENSE OF VEGETABLE PROCESSION.

Printing, \$12.80; flags, \$12.00; band wagon, 10.00; cheese, 4.90.....			39	70
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EXPENSES OF PROPOSED "GREAT SANITARY COMMISSION  
AND SOLDIERS' HOME FAIR."

Express, \$1.25; printing, 9.00; newspapers, .55; Minutes of Gen. Assembly, 1.50; ag'ts, 324.53; carpenter work, 66.50; stove, 91; table, 7.....			501	33
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Total,.....		<u>\$18,722</u>	83
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E. W. BLATCHFORD,  
*Treasurer of N. W. San. Com.*

# Northwestern Sanitary Commission,

BRANCH OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

Rooms. No. 66 Madison St., Chicago, Ill

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## FINANCIAL REPORT,

FROM THE DATE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION,

OCTOBER 17th. 1861,

-To-

DECEMBER 31st. 1864.

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### 1. SUPPLIES COLLECTED.

During the three years and two months' existence of the Commission, there have been donated, collected, purchased, packed, and forwarded through its agency, for distribution to our soldiers in the Hospitals, armies and on the battle-fields, sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and three packages of Sanitary and Hospital Supplies.

Of this number there were sent directly by the people, from their homes, to the soldiers.....	27,681
The remainder contained supplies, purchased as stated below,.....	41,122
Total,.....	68,803

## 2. OF WHAT THESE SUPPLIES CONSISTED.

These supplies consisted of Articles of Diet, Medical Supplies, Clothing, Bedding, Bandages, Hospital Furniture, Ales and Liquors, prominent among which were the following :

### ARTICLES OF DIET.

Dried Fruit . . . . . lbs.	288,950	Lemon Syrup . . . . . bot.	3,028
Crackers, Soda and Boston . . . . . lbs.	229,643	Oysters . . . . . cans,	1,354
Pickles . . . . . galls.	121,170	Oat Meal . . . . . lbs.	1,483
Codfish . . . . . lbs.	113,153	Graham Flour . . . . . "	1,000
Condensed Beef . . . . . "	5,354	Arrow Root . . . . . "	3,261
Pickled Cabbage and Onions . . . . . galls.	18,080	Raspberry Vinegar, bot.	1,248
Pearl Barley . . . . . lbs.	14,122	Cracked Wheat . . . . . lbs.	1,486
Butter . . . . . "	56,521	Pepper Sauce . . . . . bot.	1,718
Crushed Sugar . . . . . "	46,249	Farina . . . . . lbs.	9,424
Sauer Kraut . . . . . galls.	28,100	Corn Starch . . . . . "	3,928
Assorted Vegetables, lbs.	25,706	Cheese . . . . . "	4,618
Green Tea . . . . . "	10,954	Dried Beef . . . . . "	6,736
Potatoes . . . . . bus.	42,836	Rice . . . . . "	1,686
Onions . . . . . "	30,653	Prunes . . . . . 50 kegs.	
Condensed Milk . . . . . lbs.	18,577	Ground Pepper . . . . . lbs.	2,201
Canned Fruit . . . . . cans,	22,069	Mustard . . . . . "	1,043
Corn Meal . . . . . lbs.	17,865	Syrup . . . . . gal.	271
Eggs, . . . . . doz.	14,394	Apple Butter . . . . . "	900
Tapioca . . . . . lbs.	1,330	Lemons . . . . . boxes,	110
		Green Apples . . . . . bbls.	609

### CLOTHING.

Shirts . . . . .	77,124	Dressing Gowns . . . . .	5,728
Drawers . . . . . pairs,	42,611	Slippers . . . . . pairs,	4,769
Socks . . . . . "	20,129	Body Wrappers . . . . .	1,130

### BEDDING.

Pillow Cases . . . . .	46,634	Comforts, and Blankets	14,217
Pillows . . . . .	36,354	Bed Sacks . . . . .	5,106
Sheets . . . . .	23,609		

## HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Bandages, and Com- presses . . . . . lbs.	265,194	Pads, and Cushions . . .	16,877
Towels and Handk'ts. .	57,224	Arm Slings . . . . .	1,401

## STIMULANTS.

Ale . . . . . galls.	19,088	Brandy . . . . . "	224
Domestic Wine . . . bot.	6,501	Catawba Bitters . . . "	654
Whisky . . . . . "	3,377	Chloroform . . . . . lbs.	100
Assorted Liquors . . . "	1,288	Ginger Wine . . . . . bot.	493
Porter . . . . . "	1,008	Blackberry Cordial, bot.	218

## SUNDRIES.

Envelopes . . . . .	32,750	Musquito Bars . . . . .	512
Herbs . . . . . lbs.	1,198	Line . . . . . lbs.	15
Soap . . . . . "	1,250½	Washing Machines and Wringers . . . . .	16
Kerosene Oil . . . galls.	280	Writing Paper . . . reams.	60
Crutches . . . . . pairs,	427	Pens . . . . . gross	8
Reading Matter, boxes.	358		

## 3. THEIR APPRAISED CASH VALUATION.

The appraised cash valuation of these supplies at the respective dates of their receipt by the Commission amounts to the total sum of . . . . . \$964,059 71 distributed as follows :

Articles of Diet and Medical Supplies, \$337,871 14	
Clothing, Bedding, Bandages, &c., . . . 558,023 83	
Hospital Furniture, Cots, Mattresses, Stoves and fixtures, Washing Ma- chines and Wringers, Table Furni- ture, &c. . . . .	16,800 41
Ale and Liquors, . . . . .	8,974 30
1443 Boxes received without accom- panying Invoices, appraised cash value, . . . . .	42,390 00
	<u>\$964,059 71</u>

#### 4. FROM WHERE SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

The 27,681 packages above mentioned, received directly from donors, came from the following sources :

Illinois,.....	packages,	9,593
Wisconsin,.....	"	6,969
Iowa,.....	"	4,085
Michigan,.....	"	5,264
Indiana,.....	"	369
Ohio,.....	"	22
Minnesota,.....	"	266
New York,.....	"	87
Pennsylvania,.....	"	4
Various places, through Chicago Board of Trade,.....	"	855
Unknown,.....	"	167
		27,681

#### 5. TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total amount of cash received by the Commission since its organization amounts to..... \$307,390 55  
Total amount expended,..... 287,479 76

Balance, in the hands of the Treasurer, as per  
Auditors' Certificate, dated Dec. 31, 1864, ... \$19,910 79

#### 6. FROM WHERE CASH HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

The above amount of cash collected—\$307,390.55, was received from the following sources :

Citizens of Chicago,.....	\$40,331 13
State of Illinois, outside of Chicago,.....	55,541 68
Iowa, of which \$48,348 were proceeds of North- ern Iowa Sanitary Fair at Dubuque,.....	50,229 40
Carried forward,.....	146,102 21

Amount brought forward,.....	146,102	21
Wisconsin,.....	8,597	86
Michigan,.....	7,901	28
New York,.....	1,054	75
Connecticut,.....	650	78
Minnesota,.....	565	02
Tennessee,—Proceeds of Ladies' Fair, held in Memphis,.....	398	31
Indiana,.....	220	53
California,.....	203	45
Pennsylvania,.....	100	00
Nebraska,.....	11	60
Utah,.....	5	00
Missouri,.....	3	40
Berlin,.....	10	00
Bavaria,.....	8	00
Soldiers in Army,.....	20	05
Proceeds of sale of Cotton,* donated by Maj. Gen'l U. S. Grant,.....	1,752	20
Nett Cash Proceeds of N. W. Sanitary Fair, held in Chicago, Oct., 1863,.....	* 75,100	27
U. S. Sanitary Commission, expended in pur- chase of Potatoes and Onions for the army in Tennessee and Georgia,.....	47,168	58
U. S. Sanitary Commission, expended in salaries of Agents and Nurses,.....	3,526	55
Amount received from "Hospital Fund" of sun- dry Hospitals, and expended in purchase of sup- plies, as requested by Surgeons in charge,....	8,654	69
Amount specially contributed for the relief of Union Refugees,.....	1,829	52
Amount contributed by friends in Huntsville, Ala., for relief of prisoners at Camp Douglas, and paid to officer in command,.....	198	00
Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., amount received for "savings," up to Dec. 1, 1864.....	6,398	50
<b>Total Cash Receipts,.....</b>	<b>307,390</b>	<b>55</b>

\*This does not include Real Estate and Agricultural Implements still on hand, and Hospital Supplies received during the Fair. The latter are included in the estimate previously made of "Supplies Received," and, with the former, swell the nett proceeds to over \$85,000.

## 7. ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

The total amount of cash disbursements, as above stated, —\$287,479.76, during three years and two months, was expended as follows :

Supplies, Hospital and Sanitary, including Articles of Diet, Medical Supplies, Clothing, Bedding, Hospital Furniture, Ale and Liquors, purchased and forwarded to the Hospitals, Army, Battlefields, and Soldiers' Homes at Chicago, Cairo, Columbus, Paducah and Memphis. . . . .	\$230,645 02	
Material for Hospital Garments made at Sewing Rooms . . . . .	\$9,162 20	
Cost of making up into Shirts, Drawers, Socks, and Eye-Shades. . . . .	758 79	9,920 99
Appropriated to Soldiers' Home, Chicago . . . . .	6,000 00	
Appropriated to Soldiers' Home, Du-buque . . . . .	1,000 00	7,000 00
Salaries of Agents and Nurses in the Field and Post Hospitals, and their Traveling Expenses . . . . .		8,965 79
Clerk Hire, at Rooms of the Commission . . . . .		6,178 52
Labor for handling, unpacking, distributing, marking, and packing goods at Rooms; loading cars at R. R. Stations, cleaning, painting, and fitting up office, and warehouse at Chicago, and labor at Soldiers' Home, Cairo . . . . .		4,562 27
Drayage, Express and Freight, including drayage on goods to and from R. R. Stations, Express Company's charges on money and goods, and Freight charges . . . . .		6,333 91
Stationery, including Paper, Envelopes, Wrappers, Pens, Ink, and Blank Books . . . . .		180 29
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$273,836 79	

Amount brought forward,.....	8273,836	79
Printing Circulars, advising of supplies needed, &c., Reports of Army Inspection, Reports of Receipts, Shipments, and Disbursements, Di- rection Cards, Letter and Envelope Headings, Labels, Blank Receipts, and Advertisements..	4,290	21
Postage on letters and documents.....	1,229	15
Telegraphing .....	203	93
Warehouse and Office Furniture and Fixtures, including Signs, Locks and Keys, Chisel, Water- ing Pot, Pails, Maps, Chairs, Oil Cloth, Desks, Saws, Hatchets, Skids, Matches, and Carpenter work .....	205	91
Rent of Office, Warehouse and Sewing Room..	1,306	64
Fuel.....	285	72
Sewing Room Expenses.—Brushes, Tables, Shears and Scissors, Pails, Brooms, Pitchers, Dust- pan, Wash-bowl, Chairs, Stationery, Needles, Oil, Soap, Screw-driver, Carpenter work, and Repairing Sewing Machine. ....	141	51
Amount advanced for proposed "North-Western Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair"	595	33
Agents and Nurses of the U. S. Sanitary Com- mission, paid with funds received from U. S. Sanitary Commission for this purpose.....	3,526	55
Union Refugees, at Cairo, being amount specially contributed for this object.....	1,840	00
Camp Douglas, amount specially contributed by friends in Huntsville, Ala., for wants of prison- ers, and paid over to Commandant of Camp- Douglas.....	198	00
Total Expenditures.....	287,479	76

#### S.—SEWING ROOMS.

The Sewing-Rooms were fitted up by the Commission in June, 1864.

During the six months from June 29th to December 31st,



1864, there were made up the following articles of Hospital-Clothing:

3,077	Pairs of Drawers.
1,786	Shirts,
62	Pairs of Socks,
216	Handkerchiefs,
132	Eye Shades.

### 9. SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENSES.

Of the above sum of total expenditures, viz., 287,479.76, the following items are charged to "Expense Account," for carrying on the work of the Commission, in its various departments, viz:—

Salaries of Agents and Nurses,.....	\$8,965	79	
Less amount paid for actual care and nursing of sick and wounded,	4,779	84	
			<hr/>
			87,185 95
Clerk-Hire,.....	6,178	52	
Labor, .....	4,562	27	
Drayage, Express and Freight, .....	6,383	91	
Stationery, .....	180	29	
Printing,.....	4,290	21	
Postage, .....	1,229	15	
Telegraphing, .....	203	93	
Warehouse and Office,—sundries stated above,.	205	91	
Rent,.....	1,306	64	
Fuel, .....	285	72	
Sewing-Room Expenses, as above,.....	141	51	
			<hr/>
Total "Expense Account,"	\$32,154	01	

Apply this sum—\$32,154.01, to the total value of the supplies distributed, as above stated, viz., \$964,059.71, and it will be found that the actual cost of receiving and distributing the supplies, during the three years and two months the Commission has been in operation, has been three and one-third ( $3\frac{1}{3}$ ) per centum of the value of the supplies distributed.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,  
*Treasurer N. W. Sanitary Commission.*

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